

Ten of the twenty-seven Governors Missouri has had come from Kentucky, and an almost equally large percentage of Illinois's Executives were of Blue Grass ancestry.

Wideawake little Japan is having an English firm build her a cruiser that may turn out the fastest afloat, that is capable of nearly twenty-three knots. She will be called the Yoshino, and be of 4150 tons.

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A Nebraska rainmaker named Swisher has been awarded \$50 for producing a half-inch rainfall in that State, as per contract with a farmer named McMurty. Swisher was to receive \$500, but McMurty refused to pay him on the ground that the rain, which actually fell, was the result of natural causes.

The British force in Egypt numbered, at the beginning of this year, 3400 men. Major-General Forester Walker is in command. The whole Egyptian army, however, is indirectly under British control, about sixty English officers holding commands among the 19,000 active troops, and General F. W. Kitchener having control, as Sirdar, of the army organization. The native troops have reached a high degree of efficiency under their English drill masters.

Says Once A Week: "The South no longer sends away its entire output of raw material—it now turns thousands of tons of cotton into its own mills, to be made into cloth; it raises millions of bushels of corn and wheat, instead of shipping them up North and paying freight therefrom from its own mines, furnaces and iron works, and it manufactures its own iron, steel and machinery. It is now a self-sufficient nation, and its prosperity and self-reliance of the South. Railways in some of the newer Northern States have suffered from similar causes, but the communities forged ahead all the same. It does no harm once in a while that railways were made for the people—not the people for railways."

According to the Textile Manufacturer's World, 272 new mills employing some 31,500 persons, were added in 1892 to the number of textile mills in the country. Of these seventy-three were cotton, forty-nine woolen, ninety-three knitting and twenty-one silk mills, leaving thirty-six distributed among other branches. In cotton Massachusetts leads with nineteen new mills, North Carolina follows with sixteen and South Carolina stands third with eleven. Illinois and Indiana boast of only one each. In woolen, also, Massachusetts leads with eight new mills, Maine follows with seven and Pennsylvania with six. But Maine stands first and Pennsylvania second in number of hands employed. In knitting Pennsylvania leads with thirty-two mills, and New York follows with twenty. The most of these establishments are small, and are engaged in producing seamless cotton hosiery.

The scientific method is graphically put in figures by Alfred Bishop Mason in his article, "Things to Do," contributed to a recent issue of the Charities Review. Referring to New York City, Mr. Mason says: "The charities of our imperial city are imperial too. This community is said to spend each year in public and private charity not less than \$10,000,000. These figures tell a terrible truth. An investment of \$1000 in a productive industry is supposed to be the steady employment of one man. The unit of industrial population in the family of five—father, mother and three children. If, then, the \$10,000,000 which will go into charity in 1892 were invested in productive industries, it could give permanent employment to 10,000 men and could thus support 10,000 families or 50,000 souls. If this could be repeated year by year, until the birth of the Twentieth Century, 1921 would see 500,000 people permanently supported in self-respecting toil by the moneys which New York will spend in this decade in her eternal, weary and splendid struggle against the forces which make for unrighteousness. Will our charities in this decade count for as much? Will they make 50,000 people much less 500,000, self-supporting and self-respecting?"

DIXIE NEWS.

The Beloved South Gleaned and Epitomized.

All the News and Occurrences Printed Here in Condensed Form.

L. R. Mayo, of Aurora, N. C., killed 175 ducks in one day during the freeze. Winston-Salem is to have a fine new Hotel costing \$50,000.

John Hambri, hit hung at Shelby, N. C., last Friday, for killing Macobson, a railway employe, a year ago.

A magnificent new hotel, to be called the Jefferson, is to be erected in Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$250,000.

John Garrison, residing near Fayetteville, N. C., has been arrested for the murder of a man named Tebe Sounders who is worth from \$60 to 100 per ton.

Congressman Bourke Cockran has been invited to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia at their final joint celebration in June.

Messrs. Hobgood & Cannon, of Pitt county, who last year cultivated together a tobacco crop of eleven acres, find that the net proceeds from their sales amounted to \$1,628.14.

There are 8 native Syrians in Winston, N. C. They are Catholics who fled the persecutions of Mohammedans in their native country. They do a small mercantile business.

The shipping of persimmon wood from Washington county, N. C., seems to be quite an enterprise. The wood is shipped to Philadelphia, where it is used for making shoe lasts. This wood is the hardest and most valuable of all native woods.

Mountain lake, a large elevated inland body of water in Giles county, Va., is reported to be rapidly disappearing. It is believed that a hole has burst through the bottom and that it is rapidly being drained. This lake was originally formed by a powerful spring, the outlet of which was dammed up by a hill, and it is thought that this has been opened again, allowing the water to escape in the o'd way. It is one of the most popular resorts in Southwest Virginia.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in a Single Week.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the industrial situation in the South for last week reports the industrial developments very gratifying. It states that in the week ending Feb. 17th, there were 100 new pieces of machinery ordered, 100 new pieces of machinery installed, 100 new pieces of machinery in use, 100 new pieces of machinery in stock, 100 new pieces of machinery in transit, 100 new pieces of machinery in repair, 100 new pieces of machinery in storage, 100 new pieces of machinery in use, 100 new pieces of machinery in stock, 100 new pieces of machinery in transit, 100 new pieces of machinery in repair, 100 new pieces of machinery in storage.

Among the new industries for the week already referred to are electric light plants at Suffolk, Va., machine shop at Bedford City, Va., and a mining and quarrying company has been formed at Riverdale, W. Va.

Tales of the Soil.

They are benefactors of the human race who have, by scientific research and life long study, discovered Nature's secrets, and related them for the benefit of mankind. Agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, and kindred cultures have kept pace with the rapid progress of the World's commerce, inventions, arts, and manufactures.

Among the prominent educators of advanced horticulture, and horticulture is the old established firm of Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Garden's Story," by Geo. H. Ellwanger is a sweet little record of the garden year; of the hardy plants of spring, summer, and autumn and the birds and insects attendant upon them. In his chapters on the rock-garden and hardy fernery he also carries the reader to view the "haunts of nature" in the wilderness. The story is most charmingly told and is interspersed here and there with appropriate quotations from Shakespeare, Bryant, and other poets. The botanical terms of the different plants are given and altogether the book is instructive, interesting and pleasing to the most aesthetic lover of flowers and flower gardening.

"Barry's Fruit Garden" by P. Barry is the acknowledged standard of the modern fruit culturist. He enlarges upon pruning, propagating, transplanting, the kind of soil required, the best varieties of fruit as well as packing, shipping, etc. While the author adheres to principles still the book is preeminently a practical one.

Verdict of Manslaughter. DANVILLE, VA.—The case of J. T. Clark, indicted for the murder of Rev. J. R. Moffett, was concluded in the Hustings Court after a ten days' trial. The jury, which was brought here from Lynchburg to try the case, rendered a verdict of manslaughter, fixing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

RAWLESS LAWMAKERS.

Peace Legislation at a Law Ebb in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan.—A bloodless but exciting battle took place between the Republicans and Populists in the House at the entrance to the representative hall this morning. The Populists, who have had possession of the hall since yesterday afternoon, adjourned yesterday until this morning. The Populists, who have had possession of the hall since yesterday afternoon, adjourned yesterday until this morning.

They were armed, and the regular morning session today, but last night the Populists swore in a large number of assistant sergeants-at-arms, who were placed on guard, and the doors and entrances to the hall were locked this morning. No one was allowed to enter.

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PANTOCRATIC BILLS.

Forty-Six Ludicrous Measures Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the forty-six bills introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Miller (Dem. Wis.) should become law, Pantocracy would be firmly established in this country, and what the author calls the "reign of justice" would be inaugurated.

All of these bills were drawn by James S. Cowdon, of Virginia, and are socialistic in their character, and provide for the Government control of nearly everything that can be controlled, and some things that cannot be. Thirty-seven departments, each to be presided over by secretary, are provided for. The author does not overlook the establishment of a secretary of fluids, forces, fairs, lectures, amusements, etc. The comfort of the general public is to be provided for by a department of public health, their cleanliness enforced by a department of public baths, and their clothing washed through the medium of a department of public laundries. Mr. Cowdon does not appear to have forgotten anything in his pantocratic plan for remodeling the Government, and by means of general legislation he regulates the limit of wages and labor, establishes a new system of taxation, creates a civil and criminal code commission, regulates marriage and divorce, and pretty much everything in Washington that would keep the Government for years to come, and lastly abolishes the army and navy, wipes out the pension laws, and changes the name of the United States of America to that of the "United States of the Earth."

JNO. M. ROBINSON DEAD.

One of the South's Ablest and Most Successful Railroad Men Passes Away.

John M. Robinson, President of the Old Dominion and Bay Line Steamship Co., and of the Seaboard Air Line system, died at his home in Baltimore, at 6:40 Monday morning, of pneumonia. He had been sick for several weeks past. Mr. Robinson was 57 years of age. He leaves a wife, one son and four daughters.

From a position in the railroad machine shops at Portsmouth, Va., upon which he entered in the fifties, he successfully rose through the different grades of promotion to the superintendency and at last presidency of the present magnificent system which is so formidable a competitor of the great trunk lines. He had been in charge of the Potomac and Richmond and Danville Atlantic Coast Line, through the South Atlantic States. Railway magnate as his own great ability and untiring energy made him, giving him the control of thousands of men and their occupations, he was always courteous, affable and kindly to his subordinates—in the social circle polished, genial, dignified gentleman.

SHOOT, THEN PRAY.

The Adventures of Two South Carolinians in New York.

They Wounded a Greenback Sharpshooter. The N. Y. Sun prints this special from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: There came to Poughkeepsie on the 10 o'clock north-bound train, a gray-headed, gray-whiskered man, apparently 70 years old, and another man, apparently 40 years of age, with long black hair, black whiskers and moustache, and piercing black eyes. As soon as they alighted from the train they went to the New York Hotel and secured room No. 9. They had not been in the hotel an hour when a pistol shot was fired from the street.

The shot was fired from the street, and the two men fled to their room. The man with the long hair and black whiskers was shot in the back, and the man with the gray hair and black eyes was shot in the arm. They were both wounded, and the man with the long hair and black whiskers died.

The man with the long hair and black whiskers died, and the man with the gray hair and black eyes was wounded. They were both shot by a man named James Mansfield, who was a member of the Populist party.

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up, and was in Sing Sing for theft when his father murdered John E. Kelly in 1870 at the Hows lodging house, now the Ediphan at Chatham square. Quimbo Appo wore a red wig and pretended to be a half-breed. Before he was sent up for life for murdering Kelly, he served ten years for stabbing to death Mary Fletcher, at 45 Oliver street, in 1859.

George Appo, known also as George Wilson and Little George, is about 35 years old. He has served several terms for picking pockets. He is a dapper fellow and a good talker.

GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL.

The "Grand Old Man" Receives an Ovation When He Rises in the House.

LONDON, (Cablegram).—MR. GLADSTONE has introduced his home rule bill in the House, and looked forward with pleasure to the exertions of the day.

From early morning the scene in the palace yard, Westminster, was a most animated one. The crowd increased in numbers as the hours passed by. It included every kind of human nature that is familiar in London. The spectators interested themselves in closely inspecting the members of Parliament as they made their appearance.

P. J. Foley, Nationalist member for Connemara, was the first to arrive and he was closely followed by David Ffrench, secretary of the First National Federation.

When noon arrived the inner lobby was packed with members and the approach of the doors there was a disorderly rush for seats, members shouting and struggling like a mob of excursionists on bank holiday.

The struggle for seats produced the oddest mixture of members. The seating capacity of the House is entirely too small to accommodate even the members sitting together according to their political predilections was to-day honored more in the breach than in the observance. Radicals and Laborists sat cheek by jowl.

That bluest of blue Tories, Col. Saunderson, the champion of Ulstermen, to whom home rule is as a red flag flung in the face of a bull, found himself surrounded by the warmest supporters of the "Ulster" cause.

The rush to get into the galleries was equal to the struggle to enter into the lecture hall. All the galleries were packed to their fullest capacity.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, had a seat in the diplomatic galleries, accompanied by Minister Lincoln.

Scores of other noted strangers were in the gallery. They were greeted by Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, and the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, both of whom found themselves unable to gain access to the peers' gallery.

The noise in the House drowned the faintest business, which was conducted almost in dumb show. The preliminaries to the event of the day were dispatched in about half an hour.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at half past three. Every Liberal and Irish Nationalist stood up and greeted him prolonged cheers.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to introduce his home rule bill there was another demonstration, so earnest, so enthusiastic and irrepressible that several minutes elapsed before he could be heard.

He will have no mystery. LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Mr. Cleveland made his first official Cabinet announcement and here it is: Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

Official Letter From President H. S. Loucks.

"To the Brotherhood in the Southern States." Office of H. S. Loucks, President National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Washington, D. C.

Dear Brethren:—I am reluctantly informed that an attempt will be made in the near future to divide the Alliance on sectional lines. The appeal is to be made to the South alone, and will be made on what is known as a non-partisan issue. I am not posted on the details, but know that this has been made, and is being fostered by trying to

divide the Alliance on the question of non-partisanship; that the dominant faction are in favor of trying to coerce the Alliance into endorsing the People's party, etc. This is not only unfair, but absolutely untrue. I leave you to your point to the record and show how any such attempt ever was made at any session of supreme council either by speech or resolution, or to any prominent Alliance man who favors it. If there ever was a thing on which we were more firmly united than on other, it is that the Alliance should remain non-partisan.

This is the sentiment, I am sure, of every one of the present officers. I know it is of the executive committee. The movement is being engineered by those who are Democrats first. It is a partisan move for the purpose of destroying the power of the Alliance by dividing us once more on sectional lines. I want you to seriously consider the effect in case they are successful to any great extent. I know there are a host of true Alliance men in the South who resent the attempt. To those who are about to be influenced by this partisan movement, I beg of you to consider well the consequences that would follow if it were successful. You know how earnestly your representative valed with us to bury the bloody shirt; to fill up the ghostly chasm that divides us; to obliterate the sectional barriers that have kept us apart for thirty years, leaving us an easy prey to our common enemy, the money power.

The grandest work, the crowning glory of Brother Polk's life, was the success of his mission in reuniting us. When he came North with your fraternal greeting, with the message from the brethren in the South of brotherly love, inviting us to unite with you, we accepted, unconditionally, not only your offer, but your grand work shall be destroyed for partisan purposes.

Our opponents in the North clamored and insisted that the objects of the bill were to divide the Union, to divide the P. A. and I. U., was to divide the Northern Alliance men away from their Republican moorings that the Democratic party might come into power.

We know that in our work we press our principles regardless of the effect on political parties, but the result has been to the advantage of the Democratic party as predicted. Should the present scheme of disunion succeed, it would confirm the claim that was their object. Consider this well, as it affects yourselves. You need the aid of your co-laborers in the North and West. We have had not only to meet the contention that we are a "Democratic aid society," but that we are a Southern Alliance, officered and managed by Southern men. We resent the insinuation, knowing well that it had been a question of fitness for office and not of location. Now, when the hand of death has again been laid upon the president, should our division come it will place us in a doubly embarrassing position. God knows, and your delegates at Memphis know that I made no effort to secure the place. I asked Brother Ellington, of Georgia, who placed me in nomination, to withdraw my name. He and other delegates, however, insisted that I should not. In deference to their wishes I accepted. Should the blighted ambition of one man, or of a thousand men, shatter our forces and stay our progress? God forbid. The men who are attempting it are committing a crime against humanity. Close up the ranks, we are in the fight to win. Men are nothing, the cause we love is everything.

Yours fraternally, H. S. LOUCKS.

To Purchase Temple Farm.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Senate the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of Temple farm at Yorktown, Va., scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the army, having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Morrill asked that it be laid aside in order that he might examine it. He was not aware that it had been reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, of which he is acting chairman.

A desire was expressed by Mr. Cockerell that the Senator from Vermont would at some time look into the question of the market value of land as compared with the price named in the bill. He was informed by Mr. Daniel, who had originally introduced the bill and who had afterwards reported it from the committee on public buildings and grounds, that the value of the land for agricultural purposes was but small. The amount fixed in the bill was on the principle of pretio affections. The bill was laid aside without action.

Killed the Postmaster.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—T. J. Kirk, Postmaster at Guin, Marion county, was shot and killed in a street duel at that place by "Doc" Sides. The killing was the result of an old feud. One of Sides' brothers was wounded in the fight. Kirk was one of the leading citizens of the place and respected by all.

Good roads will increase the value of a farm, shorten the distance to market, save time, wagons, harness, horses, enlarge the territory which contributes to the home market, quicken social communication, and add to the wealth of the individual and the State.

CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge William Lindsay Elected by the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The House and Senate at Frankfort, Ky., after balloting for two hours for a United States Senator, elected Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, to succeed Mr. Carlisle.

Judge Lindsay had received the Democratic nomination, and A. E. Wilson, of Louisville, had received the Republican nomination. Both names were placed on the ballot. Judge Lindsay received 18,000 votes, and A. E. Wilson received 17,000 votes. Judge Lindsay was born in Lockport, Ky., in 1825. He moved to Frankfort, Ky., in 1854, qualified for the bar, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected to the Legislature in 1857, and in 1861 was chosen Judge of the Appellate Court of Kentucky. He was the Chief Justice of the Court.

When his term expired he was elected to the Senate of Kentucky. President Harrison tendered to him the office of Interior Secretary. He was a member of the Fair Commission, and as such went to Europe last year. He is a member of the present pension commission, and has not shown any intention of resigning.

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FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

48TH DAY.—The public lands, holding in the United States, in the Department of the Interior, were reserved in California.—The Civil Commission bill was passed by a vote of thirty-two yeas and twenty-one nays. The conference report of the Pacific Rivalties bill was agreed to.—Mr. Sherman then moved to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, so as to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

49TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

50TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

51ST DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

52ND DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

53RD DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

54TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

55TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

56TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.

57TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill for the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays fifteen.